



PWSID: 006 0008

## *Town of New Windsor*

### *2008 Drinking Water Quality Report*

## Important Information about your Drinking Water:

### **Special points of interest:**

- The water at the Town of New Windsor was tested for over 120 different compounds
- The Town of New Windsor drinking water consistently met both Federal and State requirements
- Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some compounds. The presence of these compounds does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for 2008. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. More than 800 tests for over 120 compounds were conducted on the water at the Town of New Windsor. Maryland Environmental Service, an Agency of the State of Maryland, prepared this report on behalf of the Town of New Windsor. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

The water for New Windsor comes from two wells in the Sams Creek Phyllite formation and from the main spring. After the water is pumped out of the wells and collected from the spring, we add disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. The Maryland Department of the Environment has performed an assessment of the source.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We're pleased to report that your drinking water consistently met both Federal and State requirements. This report shows the water quality and explains what it means. If you have any questions about this report or have questions concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr Jay Janney** at **410-729-8350** or [jjann@menv.com](mailto:jjann@menv.com)

### **Public Meeting Information:**

For the opportunity to ask more questions or participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality, the Town Council will meet the 1st Wednesday in June. All other meetings will occur on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Town Hall.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).



**Water Quality Data**

The table below lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2008 calendar year. The presence of these compounds in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the

data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2008. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

**Town of New Windsor Treated Water Quality Report 2008**

Definitions				
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.			
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.			
Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.			
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter				
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)				
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter				
mrem/yr = millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)				
Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Regulated at the Treatment Plant				
Main Spring and Dennings Road Spring - Lambert Ave & Hillside Drive - Plant I.D. 01				
Gross Beta (2003 Testing)	4 mrem/yr	0.32 mrem/yr	0 mrem/yr	Decay of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2003 Testing)	15 pCi/l	1 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2 ppm	0.011 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10 ppm	Range 4.33 - 4.7 ppm	10 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	6 ppb	0.66 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastics
Hillside Water Plant wells 1 and 2 - Lamber Ave & Hillside Drive - Plant I.D. 03				
Nitrate	10 ppm	Range from 4.44 to 4.93 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
Barium	2 ppm	0.035 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2007 Testing)	15 pCi/l	12 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (2007 Testing)	4 mrem/yr	0.48 mrem/yr	0 mrem/yr	Decay of natural deposits
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (2006 Testing)	6 ppb	1 ppb	0 ppb	PVC Plastics
Combine Radium 226 & 228 (2007 Testing)	5pCi/l	2.8 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
Roops Meadow Spring - Off old New Windsor road south of Town - Plant I.D. 02				
Barium (2003 Testing)	2 ppm	0.037 ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (2003 Testing)	10 ppm	Range from 4.35 to 4.9 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
Regulated at the Distribution				
Copper (2006 Testing)	1.3 ppm (action level)	90th percentile = 0.301 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems
Lead (2006 Testing)	15 ppb (action level)	90th percentile = 5 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures and systems
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80 ppb	1.18 ppb	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain compounds in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.